



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

WHEN THE S. O. S. SIGNAL is sent out by a ship in distress it is useless unless the message is received by an expert wireless operator. And so it is when YOUR EYES SIGNAL THEIR DISTRESS from weakness or strain, you are unable to read the signs unless you go to an expert optician. Get advice from N. IAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,053. 號三十五零萬二第 日八初月八年戌壬 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1922. 四拜禮 號八廿月九年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " "	10
10.00 " " " " " " " "	15
11.30 " " " " " " " "	15
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.00 " " " " " " " "	15
2.30 " " " " " " " "	15
4.00 " " " " " " " "	15

NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m. every 15 minutes	

SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " " " " " " "	10
11.15 " " " " " " " "	15
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
4.00 " " " " " " " "	10

NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m. every 15 minutes	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represented Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	Local	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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THE TRADE OF LAPPA.

Colonel F. Hayley Bell, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Lappa (Macao) in his report on the trade of the district in 1921, says:—

The year 1921 has been the best year on record of trade past the Lappa Customs stations. The total value rose from 18 million Baikwan taels in 1920 to 20 million Baikwan taels in 1921, 191,000 to 192,000,000 (famine relief surplus excluded). The shares contributed by the various currents of this large value are as follows:—

	Million Hk. Tls.	%
1.—Macao to China	171	87
2.—Hongkong to China	7	3
Total Import	211	90
3.—China to Macao	5	2
4.—China to Hongkong	1	0
Total Export	6	3

Unsettled politically as South China has been generally, the struggle between the forces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi that took up so much of the year came in no way near to this district and had the effect, if any, of drawing off many of the piratical characters from the neighbourhood to take part in the fighting and loot that offered elsewhere. Traders up country and at Hongkong and agents and brokers in Macao have undoubtedly made money. New vessels have been built and new lines opened. The important fishing industry has also prospered exceedingly, and due to the dryness of the season and moderate discharge from the river mouths, record crops of oysters were obtained for drying by the villages of the Heungshan seacoast. Of the rice harvest alone no good report can be given. Throughout the summer—from May on—practically no rain fell in this usually damp climate, and crops in the immediate district at least were severely worth the taking in. The resulting 700,000 piculs of rice and paddy imported from Hongkong, valued at 21 million taels, or over one-third of the whole value of 2.2 Hongkong to China, cannot therefore be regarded as a proof of prosperity. Under 1. Macao to China, the import of cotton yarn, for reasons already given in the last trade report, has leapt from 77,000 piculs in 1920 to the unprecedented figure of 186,000 piculs, or a value of 12 million taels. Of this, Japanese alone increased to the extent of 110,000 piculs, or over 7 million taels. This, together with an increased import of fish, matches, and other goods, points to the end of the boycott.

SHIPPING.

The real soundness of the general improvement of the year is shown by increases in all native shipping.

(a.) *Under General Regulations.*—There is an increase of 2,221 junks and in tonnage of 229,829 tons. The Hongkong-Macao junk trade shows an increase of 95 junks and over 14,000 tons above 1920.

(b.) *Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.*—There is an increase of over 1,000 vessels, but a decrease of 4,000 tons. This anomaly is explained by the fact that, while towing launches increased, several of the large cargo-carrying vessels between West Coast ports and Malacca were withdrawn. The increasing shallowness of this district prevented one, a vessel of 100 tons, from continuing to run; others were commandeered by the Military Government at Canton to carry troops for the Kwangsi campaign. Thus much of the Luchow trade has been, at any rate, temporarily lost to Lappa and goes via Kwangchow to Hongkong direct.

FOREIGN GOODS.

(a.) *Imports, Direct and Consignee.*—These constitute 50 per cent. of the trade and amount to a value of Hk. Tls. 24,236,264. While cotton yarn accounts for the relatively huge total share of Hk. Tls. 12,024,841, or 50% of this, nearly all headings contribute also to the year's increase without very sensational advances in any one commodity. Cotton piece goods have dropped gradually to a position from which it is unlikely they will ever entirely recover, but show a fair increase under white and dyed plain shirtings. Woolen goods, under cashmeres, merinos, and narrow cloth, also show a fair increase. Iron bars increased by 10,000 piculs and plate cutlery by 5,000 piculs. Fishery, by virtue of their shipment from Macao after catching in Chinese waters, have increased in value by half a million taels over the previous year, reaching Hk. Tls. 1,700,000 in all. Sugar, after the decline of the high prices in Java and Manila, mentioned in the last trade report, increased to double the quantity for 1920, or 100,000 piculs. A decline of 15,000 gross of matches is probably another sign of the end of the boycott and means they go once more openly by steamer from Hongkong to Kwangchow instead of by junk to small districts around that port. American Kerosene oil increased by 500,000 gallons to a total of 1,365,420 gallons, and thus returns to somewhere near the figures always consumed by this district until the European War period, 1916-19, during time only an average of a third of that amount was taken. Direct shipments of Sumatra oil from Singapore by junk are said to be reaching districts hitherto supplied with American oil through Lappa. 100,000 piculs more of the excellent granite of the Nine Islands was shipped to the Sunning and Shekhi districts than in 1920. A wealth of this magnificent building material lies on the surface of the islands off the West Coast, notably Sai Bay, in St. John Island, for the taking away. The increase by 65,000 piculs in bran for pigs' food may be put down to the same reason as the increase in rice and paddy and cannot be regarded as a prosperous sign. Practically no articles declined under the heading of imports.

(b.) *Re-exports.*—Nil.

CHINESE GOODS.

(a.) *Exports, Abroad and Consignee (including Re-exports).*—The value of exports shows an increase of 1 million taels over the preceding year's figures and is spread over many articles. They constitute 20 per cent. of the trade value and amount to Hk. Tls. 6,162,502, of which 5 millions went to Macao and 1 million to Hongkong. The larger increases are in bambooware of all kinds, showing an increase of 20,000 piculs; bags, which, exported to a number of 608,000 piculs, against 140,000 piculs in 1920, are chiefly the returned empty gunnys bags of the heavy rice importations; eggs, with an increase of 1 million pieces; stone, which as an export means limestone from Shing, chiefly for the Green Island Cement Works at Macao, increase by 25 per cent., amounting in all to a value of Hk. Tls. 35,000; hardwood timber, which is imported in large quantities from Hongkong for building purposes, is also exported from this province—camphor-wood for furniture and various hardwoods for building; sugar cane increased by 12,000 piculs and yeast by 5,000 piculs. Decreases are noticeable in palm-leaf fans, to a quantity of 25 per cent. on the 1920 figures, owing to bad palm-leaf crops and strikes on the part of the workmen; mats, to the extent of 81 million pieces, or 100 per cent. It is to be feared that these go most by direct steamers from Luchow via Kwangchow to Hongkong (see "Shipping"). Groundnut oil has shown a steady decrease for some years, and 1921 shows 300 piculs, against 2,107 piculs in 1920 and 5,778 piculs in 1919. Fresh vegetables decreased again by 25,000 piculs, owing to average crops only.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Chinese passengers passing the Lappa stations were 593,628 inward and 597,200 outward, a decrease of 21,645 compared with the total figures for 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work on the harbour improvement scheme at Macao has progressed during the year, principally on the east and west sides of the isthmus that connects Macao with the mainland. Here there has been considerable reclamation and building-in of basins for native craft, steam-launches, and the junk-building and repairing yards, which it is much hoped will be attracted back thereby to the Macao side from Wansai, where the growing shallowness of the Green Island side had gradually driven them.

The year has been marked by a serious incident between the Portuguese harbour authorities and the Chinese on the Lappa side arising out of the still unsettled boundary dispute promised as long ago as the Treaty of 1887. On the 16th September a boat full of armed Chinese soldiers passing down the harbour was challenged by a Portuguese police-launch, and in the dispute that followed shots were exchanged. As a result, troops were moved, gunned, and all the signs were in evidence of an imminent explosion, the consequences of which could not have failed to be most serious. The danger point was faded over and a temporary *modus vivendi* arrived as pending the decision by a commission of joint investigation as to the rights and wrongs of this particular incident and the vexed question of fixation of harbour boundary. Up to the present (21st February) no decision has been arrived at.

A NEW TITLE FOR TUCHUNS.

Realising that it is still too early to talk about the abolition of the Tuchun system, the Ministry of War, says a Peking paper, has considered it advisable to curtail the power of the Tuchuns by revising the present Tuchun system. A new title will be given to the Tuchuns. Instead of assuming the old name, the Tuchuns, according to the plan of the Ministry of War, will hereafter be given the name of Chuangchiang (Military Chief), whose scope of power will be defined by the following regulations:—

(1.)—The place where the Chuangchiang establishes his headquarters must be some distance away from the place where the Civil Governor's yamen is established lest the military chief should interfere with the affairs of the civil chief.

(2.)—That the military chief has only the power to command the troops in his province. As to the appointment of officers and the provision of military supplies for such troops, it shall be done by the Ministry of War.

(3.)—That the Military Chief shall not be allowed to have any voice in the administration of the civil affairs of his province.

SHANGHAI BARELY ESCAPES A DROUGHT.

In the course of his report for August, Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, says:—

Drought, usually foreign to Shanghai, became a reality this Summer, resulting in diminution of growth, particularly in plants characterized by large soft tissue, in the death of many recently planted shrubs and trees, and in the burning of leaves. This burning of foliage or premature defoliation has not previously been noted during the past seventeen years. It is a form of protection against excessive transpiration in the absence of a sufficient moisture in the soil, and fully developed leaves, most actively engaged in metabolism, are the first to suffer and be discarded. Young and old leaves suffered less because less active and, concomitantly, call for less moisture. Farm crops have not suffered to a great extent, the most noticeable defect being the shorter staple of the cotton.

RESTRICTING THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

SUGGESTED ROAD ROUND SHANGHAI.

The Chinese papers, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, give an interesting account of a meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by the National Road Construction Association, generally known as the Good Road Movement.

Mr. Hsu Chien, ex-Minister of Justice in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Southern Government, who was the principal speaker, prefaced his remarks by reminding his audience that Yangkingpang Creek which formerly belonged to China does not belong to her at present and that the Sooghow Creek which was within the sphere of China's jurisdiction, was now controlled by foreigners.

Continuing, Mr. Hsu pointed out that the Chapel and Hongkew districts were rapidly developing and it was necessary that roads should be constructed round the Settlement. It was also necessary that some "restriction" should be placed upon the encroachment of the Settlement upon Chinese soil; otherwise in his opinion the Settlement extension would go on indefinitely.

This speech was loudly applauded and the meeting decided to invite various organizations to co-operate in establishing an office for road survey work and to draw up a scheme upon which shares will be issued to provide funds for the new road.

Other speakers expressed their accordance with the views of Mr. Hsu and feared that unless some steps were taken a further encroachment by Municipal roads would still further deprive the country and people of their rights and privileges.

CONDITION OF COTTON TRADE.

Mr. Walcott Gre, of Hyde, in his presidential address to the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, at Blackpool, on August 21st, said that since the last conference the cotton trade had been in a deplorable condition, and at present he did not see any reasonable hopes of full recovery until some satisfactory arrangements could be made to steady the constant fluctuations in the rates of foreign exchange, and bring to an end wars and rumours of wars. What was needed was a real, lasting peace. Alluding to wages, the president said cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war days.

The annual report of the council dealt with the political state in India, and said that the political and religious agitation had raised a state of feeling most inimical to Lancashire trade. If they were to regain trade with India, the report continued, some steps must be found to turn the feeling of hostility.

The report recommended that a public declaration be made on behalf of the textile workers that not only were they in favour of the encouragement and development of self-government in India, but also in favour of peace with Turkey.

BOXER IDEMITY. NO RUSSIAN PAYMENT.

On the recommendation of the Foreign Minister a Chingling mandate was issued on the 20th inst. instructing that payment should not be resumed of that portion of the Russian Boxer Indemnity which was postponed for five years in 1917, and requesting the Ministry of Finance and the Shuiwaghun to execute it.

100,000 EX-OFFICERS OF BRITISH ARMY OUT OF WORK.

A special *Statesman* wire, dated London, August 24th, states: The desperate plight of many ex-officers is revealed by the Guild of Officers, which estimates that 100,000 are seeking work. The headquarters of the Guild in Victoria Street is besieged with applicants willing to do anything to keep body and soul together. The trade slump is responsible for a good deal of the distress but a considerable proportion of the cases are young fellows who left school to join the army and, therefore, had no opportunity to learn a trade or profession. The Guild's schemes to provide work include the touring with cinemas in rural districts, the apparatus being supplied at a cost of £25 or it may be lent to applicants unable to find the money. Another idea is that of travelling soda fountains to the public for funds, but invites holders of commissions in the Forces to become members of the Guild at an annual subscription of five shillings, and thus help their former comrades.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital. "They must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 12, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacles to a nicety.—Adv. [622]

INTIMATIONS

MOTOR BOATS FOR SALE.

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern Motor Launch "ENRICA" (Built of Steel).

Length overall—58' 0".
Breadth moulded—11' 6".
Depth moulded—4' 6".
Draught moulded—18" to 19".
D. W. capacity on above draft—3 tons.
Speed—8½ knots.
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motor, each 30 H.P.
Installed with Electric Light.
Price \$10,000 or near offer.

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Length overall—29.8/10'.
Breadth—7.5/10'.
Draught (approximate)—18".
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Price \$1,800 or near offer.

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NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

New Consignments of the well-known Vafadi's Egyptian Cigarettes arriving monthly—Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, and Superfines.

For THE LADIES—"DAMES" and "LA FRANCE."

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[1438]

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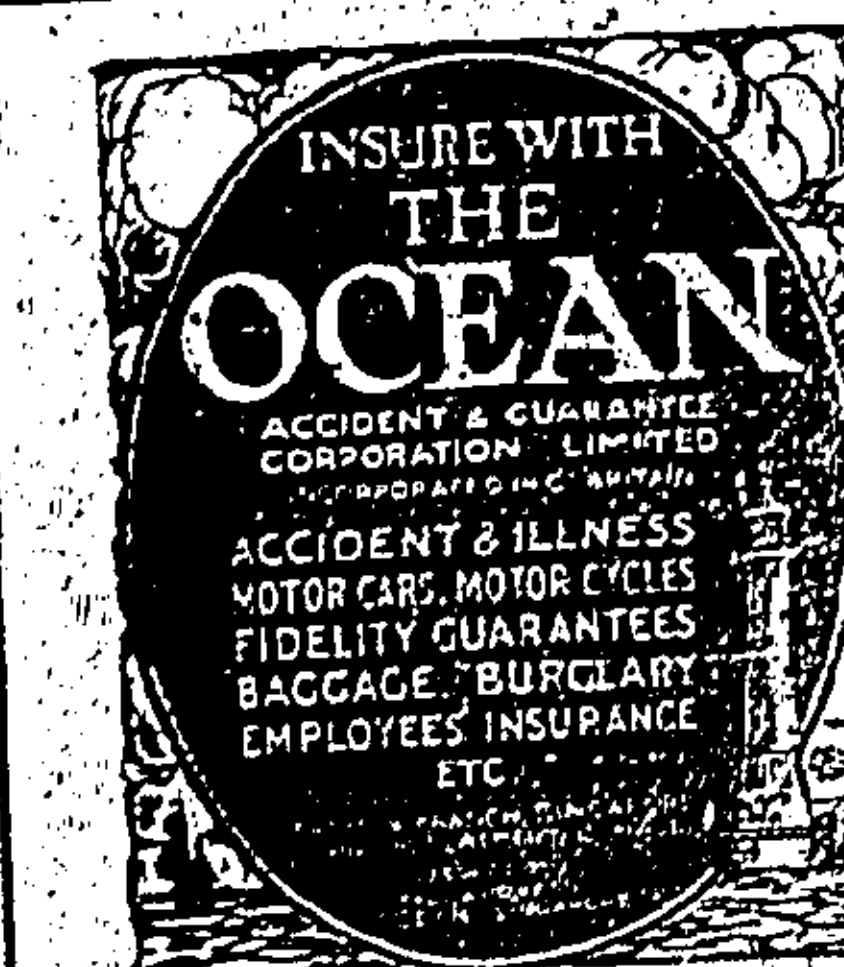
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L. S. HONG

Hongkong October 2nd 1922



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34, FUKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong and South China.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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FIRE AT THE PEAK RESIDENCE.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AT MR. SINCLAIR'S HOUSE.

A serious fire occurred on the Peak, yesterday afternoon, when the residence known as "Bungour," No. 72, Mount Kellet Road was partially destroyed by fire. The house is occupied by Mr. W. Sinclair, of Messrs. Reiss & Co. It has not yet been discovered how this fire originated. The blaze spread with great rapidity and by the time the Fire Brigade reached the higher levels, the building was a mass of flames. Fortunately the residence, like most houses on the Peak, was a detached one; it is situated at the extreme end of a number of residences on Mount Kellet and overlooking Aberdeen; thus there was small chance of the blaze spreading to other houses.

The Fire Brigade at the Central Station, Queen's Road, received the fire alarm at two minutes past four o'clock and two engines fully manned, were despatched by way of the new motor road. The climb up the heights was a severe test for the engines of these heavy vehicles and at the steep gradients, once or twice, the motors all but stopped. Despite these difficulties both fire engines arrived within two or three hundred yards of their destination inside the half-hour.

On arrival, the Fire Brigade encountered difficulties which made the fire engines useless for fighting the fire. Between the burning residence and the new road, where the fire engines stopped is a valley, about 200 yards wide and about 300 feet deep. It was too far to pump water across the intervening space and practically impossible to take hose pipes from the engines along the pathway to the house. The distance would have greatly reduced the pressure and thereby rendered it practically negligible by the time it reached the required spot. So that the only assistance the engines rendered was the conveyance of the firemen to the spot.

In the meantime, the Peak police, under the direction of Sub-Inspector Fox and Mr. Moss arrived with fire appliances from the Peak district. Naturally the pressure of water on the Peak is not so great as it is in the City below. A street hydrant was opened and a fairly strong jet of water was played on the burning building. Other hydrants were connected up but the pressure of water was not sufficient to use them with beneficial results.

On arrival of the Brigade men from the Central Station, the place was burning furiously. Most of the rooms were well alight and the task of saving the burning building looked hopeless. By strenuous efforts, and fighting against great difficulties, the Brigade began to get the fire under control by 5 p.m., and by 5.30 p.m. the worst was over.

The extent of the damage done is not yet known but it is believed that part of the building has been saved as well as some of the furniture.

MURDER TRIAL CONCLUDED.

PRISONER ADJUDGED "GUILTY."

The trial of Mak' Wa, an ex-Sanitary Board coolie, indicted for the murder of a cargo coolie at Kennedy Town in May, 1920, was concluded at the Criminal Sessions, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) yesterday.

Counsel addressed the Jury and the Judge's summing-up concluded at a few minutes to one o'clock. The Jury, after a retirement of twenty minutes to consider their verdict, returned a finding of "guilty."

In passing sentence of death the Judge remarked that he wished to say he did not dissent from the verdict.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SUCCESSES

The results of the examination held in June have arrived from England and are as follows:

30 Words a Minute Certificate:—Misses Rita, Xavier, Idalia da Luz, Queenia Chittar, Agnes Viohy, Lena Chio, Sally Jada, Diana Jada, Mary Hyde, Amelia Lai, Laura Gill.

Theory Certificate:—Misses Arvelina Souza, Edna Gomes, Perrin Britton, Eileen E. Aris, Lyce Oliveira, Annie Nunes, Consuelo Garcia, Sarah Blyth, Grace Lee.

Elementary Certificate:—Misses Elka N. Lee, da Silva, Henrietta Wohlters, Molly d'Almada, Helen Harrison, Eileen Elia, Amy Gibson, Greta I. Mooney, Helena M. Neronha, Ema Danenberg, Marjorie Mason, Marie Bomario, Caroline Tenneyson, Marjorie White, Dorothy Goodman, Maria Fraze, Clasio Huet.

The students were instructed by Mr. T. F. O'Sullivan, F.I.P.S., E.C.T.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

MAN WHO EMERGED SUDDENLY FROM BEHIND A TRAM.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, into the death of a coolie, who was fatally injured in a motor-car accident at Whitfield on September 24th. The man's skull was badly injured and he died shortly after admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

According to the evidence, the coolie was one of a party of six returning from Ming Yuen (Gardens) towards Whitfield at about 10.45 p.m. At the Hongkong Electric Co.'s power station, a motor-car, No. 337, was proceeding from Hongkong towards Tai-keo, and in front was a train-car, proceeding in the same direction, about 20 to 30 feet ahead. Three men, of the party of six, attempted to cross the road behind the train-car. A motor-car, No. 332, coming in the opposite direction—from east to west—passed the train just as one of the coolies emerged from behind it. He was caught by the car and thrown heavily to the ground. The road here is very narrow. According to the evidence all the cars were moving slowly.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. Valentine.

Mr. B. C. Randall, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, gave evidence bearing out the above narration of the facts. He expressed the opinion that the accident could not have been avoided; it was a bright moonlight night and if a man had merely been walking ahead—instead of suddenly emerging from behind the car—the driver would certainly have noticed him.

Mr. Pereira, a marine engineer, gave evidence that he saw the man rush from one side of the road to the other.

The Coroner remarked to the Jury that it was not usual to call the driver of the car concerned in the case, owing to the possibility of a verdict of manslaughter being recorded against him; he could be called if the Jury desired, but, in that case, he would have to be warned. A perfectly independent witness had said that he saw the man rush across the road between the cars. If the Jury were satisfied that the driver was not to blame they would return a verdict of accidental death.

After a few minutes' consideration the Jury returned a verdict in that sense.

The members of the jury were:—Messrs. D. J. Purves (foreman), H. M. Remedios, A. F. Xavier.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

EUROPEAN FINED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.

Mr. R. A. Starling, of No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, was summoned before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, on the instructions of the Colonial Treasurer, for having issued a receipt for \$72, without affixing thereto a duty stamp.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, who defended, said a technical offence was admitted. His client and Mr. Brewer, of Messrs. Brewer & Co., lived together, and had periodically made loans to one other. Receipts had never before been made out for these transactions, as they were purely personal matters between friends. The \$72 represented money lent to Mr. Brewer before he left the Colony. The defendant had need of the money during Mr. Brewer's absence, and applied for its return at Mr. Brewer's shop. The money was paid, but the man in charge of Mr. Brewer's shop naturally asked for a receipt so as to account for the money on Mr. Brewer's return, and Mr. Starling who was in a hurry, "dashed off" the document produced, merely for the man of the shop to hold as a record of the transaction.

Sergeant Neal said that the receipt was found in the Company's file and was made out to the Company.

Mr. Tinson said that was natural as the money was paid by the Company. It was not a trade debt however, and it could not be called an attempt to save the five cents for the stamp.

The Magistrate said that the defence put forward did not alter the fact that the Ordinance required a stamp to be affixed to all receipts for money. He imposed a fine of \$5.

A fine view of the eclipse of the sun on September 21st was obtained at Singapore. The eclipse reached its highest phase at 11.30 a.m.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY AS DEFENDANTS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Hongkong Land Investment Company were summoned by the Sanitary Board, for failing to abate a nuisance on their property at No. 3, Chi Ching Lane, viz., a stoppage in a waste pipe.

Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, of the Land Investment Company, appeared in answer to the summons and said that it was not the duty of the Land Investment Company to abate the nuisance. The responsibility lay with the lessee. He handed in certain documents for the Magistrate's perusal; at the same time stating that these documents showed an agreement between the Company and the Sanitary Board, laying the responsibility for abating nuisance upon the shoulders of the lessees.

The Magistrate, after examining the papers, said: "There is nothing in these papers giving authority for this." If there is supposed to be an agreement I will adjourn the case for it to be produced. The only point at issue is whether the owner or the lessee is liable under the Ordinance. That is the only point to consider, and if I come to the conclusion that the owner is liable then I will have to hear the evidence as to this agreement of which I personally have not any cognizance.

The case was adjourned for seven days.

A CASE FOR THE DOCTOR.

YOUNG PORTUGUESE SENT TO PRISON.

The case, in which Egas Remedios, a young Portuguese, is charged with the theft of a blanket from a Chinese amah employed at No. 55, Wyndham Street, came up for further hearing yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy.

At the previous hearing the defendant admitted the theft and said, by way of excuse, that he had "no spending money." The Magistrate on that occasion adjourned the case to enable the defendant to obtain someone who would answer for his good behaviour in future by signing a personal bond for \$100.

Yesterday, when the case was called, Mr. Hamilton said to the defendant: "I have made enquiries about you and have seen your father this morning. It appears that you are incorrigible. I am going to send you to goal for fourteen days, during which period the Doctor will examine you. I am not quite sure that you are responsible for your actions."

As the accused was being led out of Court, the Magistrate remarked to Inspector Caygill: "It is a case more for the Doctor than anything else."

The Inspector agreed.

CHINESE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER SUMMONED.

ALLEGED FALSE DEATH CERTIFICATE.

Dr. W. T. Cheung, of No. 50, Queen's Road Central, was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, at the instance of Mr. G. R. Sayer, Registrar of Births and Deaths, for having, on September 12th, unlawfully made a false statement in a form regarding the cause of the death of one Chan Kain Che, of No. 9, Queen's Road, for the purpose of record in the Register.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton for the defence.

At the request of Mr. Bruton, who said his client was away from Hongkong, an adjournment for a week was granted.

WHY THE COURT LAUGHED.

Sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for having in his unlawful possession four lbs. of lead, a Chinese, on hearing the sentence, suddenly abandoned the dull and listless attitude he had assumed throughout the hearing of the case, and, grinning broadly, said to the interpreter: "Fourteen days! Why I thought it would be a month at least." The prisoner could not understand why the Court laughed.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

LOCAL BRANCH STILL EXPECTING RE-OPENING INSTRUCTIONS.

Following upon the cable which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Daily Press, announcing the approval of the re-organisation scheme for the Banque Industrielle de Chine by the French Minister of Finance, and that all branches in the Far East were to be re-opened within a few days, a representative of this paper had an interview with M. Montargis, the manager of the local branch of the Banque Industrielle, yesterday morning. Up to the present, said M. Montargis, no official communication has been received concerning the opening of the branch in Hongkong, though a communication is expected at any moment. It would probably not be received until after the shareholders' meeting, which was due to be held in Paris on the 20th inst. In this case the news might be expected through on about the 2nd or 3rd of October.

SHANGHAI BRITISH COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

BRITISH CONTROL LACKING.

Before His Honour Judge Grain at the British Supreme Court Shanghai, last week, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, appearing on behalf of the Registrar of Companies for the Shanghai Consular District, made an application for an order of the Court for the winding-up of the firm of Messrs. Marriott, Beliatzky & Co., Ltd., under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, and the China Order in Council, 1913.

The petition presented by the Crown Advocate, showed that the Company, Marriott, Beliatzky & Co., Ltd., was incorporated on November 15th, 1921, with a nominal capital of Tls. 50,000 in shares of Tls. 1 each, the total amount paid up being Tls. 25,000. The directors of the Company on its incorporation were Frank B. Marriott, British subject, of No. 8, Foochow Road, Paul A. Beliatzky, Polish subject, of No. 8, Foochow Road, and Kenneth E. Newman, Solicitor, of Peking Road. On March 8th last Mr. Newman resigned from his directorship in the Company, and on June 10th last he gave notice to the Registrar of Companies of that resignation. The law obtaining in China on the subject provided that when the proportion of British directors in a British registered Company fell to or below one-half, steps should be taken by the shareholders and directors of the company to bring the number of British directors up to the required proportion.

No other British director had been appointed to the Company since the resignation of Mr. Newman, and, therefore, there was not a majority of British directors on the Board of the Company. The Crown Advocate mentioned that the only remaining British director was not, he believed, in Shanghai, but it was possible that his absence was only a temporary one.

After referring at length to various authorities on the subject of winding-up companies in China, and mentioning that this was the first application of its kind to be made in the British Supreme Court for China, the Crown Advocate read affidavits by Mr. S. Barton as Registrar of Companies, by Mr. Beliatzky as a present director of the Company, and by Mr. Newman as a former director.

His Lordship stated that it appeared to be a case in which the machinery of the Court should be put in motion to wind up the Company, and alluded to a recent case in the same Court, in which Marriott, Beliatzky & Co. were sued by a co-principal. At that time, commented His Lordship, Mr. Beliatzky had mentioned that the firm had no money and that there were no assets beyond some office furniture and a safe.

On the judge pointing out to the Crown Advocate that if Mr. Beliatzky cared to adopt a hostile attitude in regard to the winding-up, the Court had no jurisdiction over him, Mr. Mossop stated that he had personally seen both Mr. Newman and Mr. Beliatzky, and that both were ready and willing to give the Official Receiver every assistance in the matter. Mr. Beliatzky, was, in fact, anxious that the winding-up order be made.

The order for winding-up was made, taxed costs in priority being allowed the Registrar of Companies in respect of this morning's proceedings.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, September 11th, state:—

During the past fortnight fair business has been done and now mills are fully engaged until September 30th. The buyers have been chiefly Europe, Cuba and New York. There is some improvement, also, in the South China market, and some steamers have been fixed for rice, broken rice and rice meal at destination of Canton and Swatow.

Nevertheless our market has a slight downward tendency and prices are easier for October delivery.

Prospects for the new crop are very favourable.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to August 31st is 734,753 tons against 805,974 in 1921.

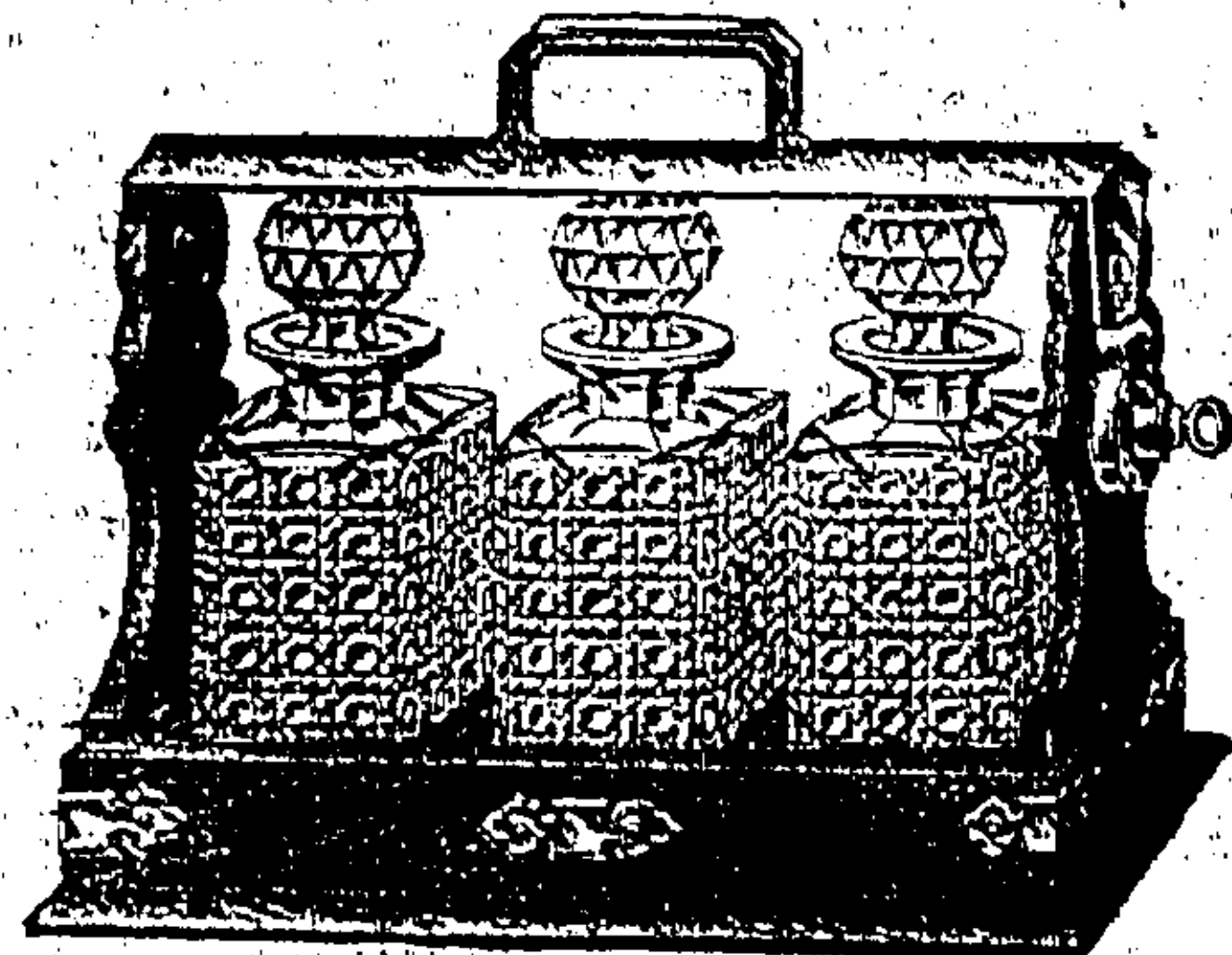
We quote today:—White Saigon rice, No. 2, sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.70 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for September/October shipment.

QUALITY GIFTS.

CALL AND INSPECT

MAPPIN & WEBB'S

NEW DESIGNS



IN

STERLING SILVER

AND

"PRINCE'S PLATE."

1st FLOOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN

AT

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES,

ICE CREAM SODAS,

ALL FLAVOURS

BEST SERVICE.

HIGH QUALITY.

LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



THIS

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

FOR



\$135.00

LESS 10% DISC.

FOR CASH.



\$135.00

LESS 10% DISC.

FOR CASH.



TRIPLE SPRING MOTOR

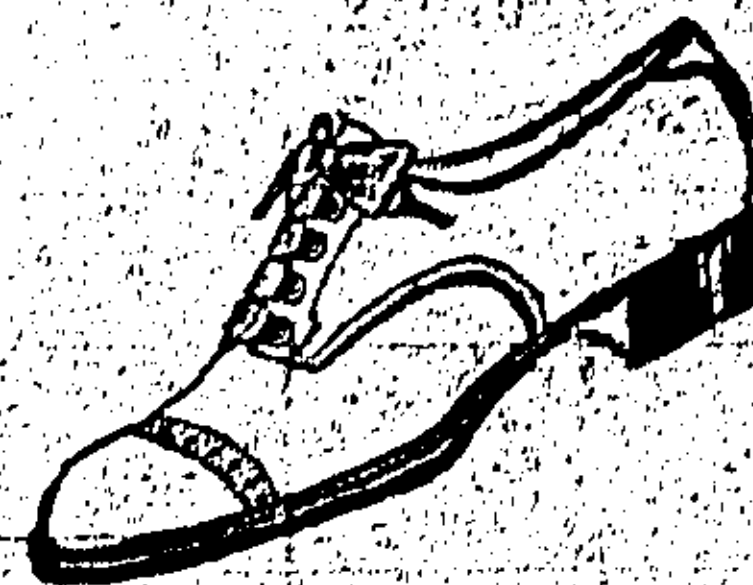
ANDERSON'S.



Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

FOR VALUE
IN GENTLEMEN'S
FOOTWEAR.



In the "SAXONE" and "KELTIC" Brands of Footwear we are offering without question the Finest Value obtainable. SHOES \$18.50. BOOTS and BROGUE SHOES \$21.50. Stocked in Half Sizes and all Fittings.

If you have not received one send for illustrated Catalogue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

S.S. "PEARLEAF"

I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by the Crew of the above Steamer on or after THIS DATE SEPTEMBER 28th, 1922.
(Signed) GEO. E. PATTERSON.
Master.

CONSELHO DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO DAS OBRAS DOS PORTOS DE MACAU.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 29th of October, in the Harbour Works Department, Macao, TENDERS will be called up for the widening of the marginal wharves between the Hongkong Steamers Wharf, and the Largo Ponto de Horta.
The programme of the Tender and the respective specifications may be seen in the Harbour Department, Macao, any day, Sunday excepted, during Office hours.
ARTUR AGOSTO BRITO.
For the Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HELENUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Horta Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Horta Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Kowloon on and after 27th September. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Oct., will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Oct., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1922. [1544]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

On and after September 29th next our Office will be REMOVED to the FIRST FLOOR of the ASTOR HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, where we will be glad to welcome both Old and New Clients.
P.P. NORTHWEST TRADING CO., LTD.
A. MONTAGUE HENDERSON, Director.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE 25th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the GYMNASIUM, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. (Top Floor) by kind permission, on WEDNESDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1922, at 5.45 P.M.
H. C. MACNAMARA, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the GYMNASIUM on FRIDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1922, at 5.30 P.M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on FRIDAY, the 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922, immediately after the holding of the GENERAL MEETING, a Drawing for the Redemption of Eighty (80) Debentures will be held. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be published in the "Hongkong Government Gazette" and the local Newspapers, and holders of Drawn Debentures may, upon giving notice to the Treasurer, within the 6 months' notice to which they are entitled, apply on the 31st October, 1922, to the Treasurer, MESSRS. PEARCE SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, for payment of the principal and interest to the 31st October, 1922.
By order of the Committee.
E. J. R. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 12th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 12th October, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUE, Secretary.

THE CORONET.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

ANITA STEWART

IN

HARRIET AND THE PIPER.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

TO-DAY ONLY.

MAOK SENNET'S

MARRIED LIFE.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 30th INSTANT, the interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the above concern will cease. All accounts due to and owing by the Hospital at that date should be referred to the Undersigned for settlement.

By Order,
PEAK HOSPITAL CO. LTD.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1922. [1500]

PEAK HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st OCTOBER the above concern will be taken over by the Hongkong Government and managed by a Special Committee appointed by the Government. All accounts due to and owing by the Hospital as from that date should be referred to the Undersigned for settlement.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary & Treasurer.
PEAK HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1922. [1510]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYM KHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stable.
Entries close Saturday, 30th September. [1517]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY, will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 29th OCTOBER, 1922, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on and after the 11th OCTOBER next.

By order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1922. [1497]

S.S. "TUNGSHING"

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Hongkong, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the temporary repair, floating, and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, afloat, in the Harbour, of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong.
Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above.

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

No. 12, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT.

On MONDAY,

The 2nd DAY OF OCT., 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 12, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1919, created by the Crown. Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors,
3, Des Voeux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ears, Giddiness, Toothache, Raining of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE

the above diseases in less than

TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure

radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00

Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

" 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL.

40 KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Box No. 48. [1385]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building, suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply to W. O. HUMPHREYS & Co. [480]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOW IN HONGKONG!

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

MADAME

ISIS,

CELEBRATED ENGLISH PALMIST

AND CRYSTAL GAZER.

MADAME ISIS can be consulted on all business, financial and domestic affairs, which are all treated with the strictest confidence.

MADAME ISIS has met with the greatest success in her first week, as the many satisfied Clients of this talented lady will testify.

MADAME ISIS is making a World Tour and is only staying in Hongkong for a short time.

MADAME ISIS has had over twenty years' experience in her Art and has read the lives of many famous men and practically all the Ruling Princes in India, where she spent the last five years in this Profession.

Hours of Consultation—9.30 to 1 and 3.30 to 6.00 daily, including Sunday.

Fees—Study and Lecture by the lines of the hand, \$7.50.

Study and Lecture by her Celebrated Method of Crystal Gazing, \$10.00.

Palmists and Crystal Gazers, the World over follow in her footsteps and freely acknowledge her leadership.

Room No. 101.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. [1514]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENOGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th Sept., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 29th Sept., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1922. [1519]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM AND GENOA.

THE Steamship

"OOSTERK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st September, 1922, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Sept. (Saturday), at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1922. [1527]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office, for Boxes QV, BF, RU, RW, TH, TU.

WANTED.—NURSE for Boy of 7. Full or half day. Apply Mrs. Mackintosh, 7, Stewart Terrace, 93, Peak. [245]

HAIRNETS. None Better. Handmade. From Foreign prepared sterilized human hair. Caps \$2.00. Springs \$2.50 dozen. Single development. Postage free. Tel. 4903 or write P.O. Box 484. [245]

WANTED.—Young Married Russian Lady, good family, desires any kind of employment. Has some knowledge of Sewing, 2 years' experience as Red Cross Nurse. Speaks fair English. Reply to Box V.B., c/o Daily Press Office. [246]

TO LET.—New Building in Jordan Road, Kowloon, 1st Floor, 2 Rooms, Ground Floor, 2 Rooms. For particulars apply to Messrs. Koon Tai & Co., 24, Des Voeux Road, Central. [247]

TO BE LET.—Godown.—Spacious Two storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowrington Canal and containing approximately 6,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year.—Apply Z. office of this paper. [248]

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MARRIAGE.

HAY—WILLIAMS.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, on 27th instant, EDITH MARY WILLIAMS to ARTHUR CHARLES HAY. [1545]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1922.

"RAISING THE WIND."

"MONEY is urgently required for the payment of the police and gendarmes of Peking, and for various other Government disbursements in view of the fast-approaching Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival." This has been the wail in many recent messages from Peking and is the excuse for the Ten Million Dollar Loan which, according to a Peking cable to-day, it has been definitely arranged to raise. It has been under discussion for several weeks past. There is no mention of security in the cable, but we assume that this short-term loan is to be secured on the unencumbered portion of the Boxer Indemnity. That, all along, has been the intention. It has been reported that foreign Banks who were approached were not satisfied regarding the legality of the hypothecation of this security for the loan, and addressed a query to the Chinese Government regarding its right to pledge the unencumbered portion of the Russian Boxer Indemnity. We have not had the advantage of seeing the official reply to that inquiry, for the Finance Department seemed to be in no haste to reply. The Vice-Minister of Finance has admitted to Press representatives that the Russo-Asiatic Bank has "protested indirectly" against the Russian Boxer Indemnity being pledged as security, and when asked whether the Diplomatic Corps had raised any objection the Vice-Minister replied: "The use of the Russian Indemnity as security is a question between China and Russia,

not anybody else. We have suspended the payment of the Russian Indemnity, because there is no central authority in Russia to whom we can pay. Besides, the day will yet come when we must have a clear accounting with Russia. We must not forget the damages which our people have suffered in Russia and Mongolia, and which must be compensated for." For the present it is apparently regarded as sufficient for the purposes of the Chinese Government that Sir FRANCIS AGAZZ, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has approved the issue of the loan on this security.

The position with regard to the Boxer Indemnity is that, under the Protocol, Russia became entitled to receive from China £1,000,000 a year, representing 25 per cent. of the total Boxer Indemnity due to the Powers. In 1917, in view of China's entry into the war, the Powers agreed to the suspension of the annual payments for a period of five years, with the exception of Russia who consented to the postponement of only a portion of the annual payment, as she required the remainder for payment of her diplomatic and consular service in China. In 1920 when all Russian Consulates in China were closed owing to the chaos in Russia, the payment of the other portion of the Indemnity was also suspended. The Chinese Government has been using part of this money for the service of three short term domestic loans, and it is now intended to use the unencumbered portion as security for the new Ten Million Dollar Loan, which is also to be a domestic loan. As the period of five years for which the indemnity payments generally were suspended is about to expire, the Chinese Government recently approached the Powers with a request that the resumption of payments should be delayed for a further period, but in the words of the Vice-Minister of Finance, "there is no necessity to consult Russia about the further postponement, and consequently the Chinese Government has the right to set apart the funds for the service of the special Treasury Notes."

A little circumstance which we have not seen mentioned is that when the Soviet Government approached China in 1920 with a view to the establishment of official intercourse it repudiated all conquests made by Russia, surrendered all special privileges, including extra-territorial jurisdiction, and with regard to the Boxer Indemnity the latter said: "The Soviet Government decline to receive from China any contribution in regard to the Boxer trouble in 1900, and the Soviet Government are obliged to repay this for the third time, because they have learnt that notwithstanding the refusal of our Government, a contribution is still being paid, under pressure of the Allies, in order to pay the salaries and satisfy the whims of the Tsar's Minister in Peking and the Tsarist Consuls in China." In view of that refusal, repudiated for a third time, the Chinese Government may well consider itself entitled to believe that no demand will be forthcoming from Russia for any further payments to which she became entitled under the Protocol of 1900.

The use of this money, however, appears to have been regarded as a last resource. Though reorganisation of the financial system has been acknowledged for years past to be imperative if China is to be saved from national bankruptcy, no improvement in China's financial administration can be discerned, and as every festival comes round, the wail goes up from Peking that funds are urgently needed "to tide over the festival" and China's list of loans accordingly grows with every recurring festival at which it is customary for debts to be paid in China. The main source of the Government's difficulties lies in the fact that revenues which should flow from the provinces into the national treasury are seized by the provincial Tughans, and devoted to the payment of their "military expenses." The re-organisation of China's financial administration has not got beyond the debating stage, and the Government is perforce obliged to walk deeper into the mire of debt.

Mr. H. P. White returns to the Colony to-day by the Empress of Russia.

A quantity of joiners' drawing tools have been stolen from an office at the Taikoo Dock. The tools are valued at £8 sterling.

The Port Authorities of Macao, by an advertisement appearing in another column, invite tenders for improving the Wharfage accommodation of the port.

Japanese Court officers and officials have begun to learn polo in the Imperial Palace grounds, Captain R. W. Russell, Honorary Attaché to the British Embassy, acting as instructor.

As the result of a blow on the head, received during a quarrel, a Chinese farmer, from the Ping Shan district, has died in hospital. The man has been in hospital nearly a fortnight.

Among residents who departed yesterday by the P. & O. steamer *Monte Janus* were Lieut.-Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Delacombe, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. R. H. L. Gompertz and Mrs. Oespering.

Mr. H. McP. Austin has been appointed British Vice-Consul at Nagasaki. The appointment of a Vice-Consul at Nagasaki is a result of the closing of the Shimonsaki Consulate and the appointment of an agency there.

Mr. Evans of No. 12A, Bowen Road, has reported to the Police that between one and five o'clock, yesterday morning, someone entered his house through the kitchen window and stole clothing and jewellery to the value of \$175.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for this afternoon when the five Bills introduced last week came up for second reading and a new Bill—to amend the Stamp Ordinance 1921—will be introduced for first reading.

In connection with the Stock Exchange settlement on Tuesday, it is currently reported that one of the speculators in China Provident shares, which in the past two or three months have risen to more than treble their previous normal value, badly defaulted, involving more than half a dozen brokers in considerable losses.

Mrs. Bromley, wife of Mr. T. A. Bromley, an assistant at Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Company's was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, on Monday night, from her residence, No. 3, Canton Villas, Kowloon, suffering from an incised wound in her throat. Mrs. Bromley's baby is in hospital with her. The wound is healing well, and the patient's condition is not serious.

The last mail brought news of the death in London of Mr. S. Bisney, a very old resident of Hongkong. Mr. Bisney was a property broker and in his time carried through many important property deals in the Colony. A Purser, born in Bombay, Mr. Bisney some years ago married an English lady, a widow, whose daughter (since deceased) became the wife of Mr. T. C. Downing, formerly manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Bank. Mr. Bisney was about 78 years of age.

WEDDING.

HAY—WILLIAMS.

There was a large congregation at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, to witness the marriage of Mr. A. C. Hay, of the Union Insurance Company, Hongkong, and son of the late Mr. Hay of Great Crosby, Liverpool, to Miss E. M. Williams, of Cardiff.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle assisted by the Rev. J. T. Holman.

The bride, who was given away by the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede, was attired in a gown of grey charmeuse and georgette trimmed with oxydised silver with hat to match, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and Honolula creeper. Miss M. Webster acted as maid-of-honour, and wore a dress of nigger-brown material with hat of a similar colour to match. The duties of "best man" were discharged by Mr. L. F. Townsend.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, and was numerously attended. Among the guests present the reception were: Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Lauder, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Masson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Buckland, Mr. J. W. Alabaster, Miss Middlehurst, Mr. J. B. Way, Mr. H. T. Golch, the Rev. V. Copley Moyle, the Rev. J. T. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Eliott and many others.

After the reception the happy couple motored to Repulse Bay, the car being decorated with white ribbon, a horse-shoe of white flowers and two shoes for luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay sail for Home on Friday on the s.s. *Kashima Maru*, Mr. Hay having been transferred to the Society's London office.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)POSITION IN THE NEAR EAST.
MUSTAFA KEMAL DENOUNCES
BRITISH POLICY.

PREVIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, September 26th.

It is understood that the British requested the Kemalists to evacuate the neutral zone within forty-eight hours from the time of the presentation of a message.

When interviewed by an American correspondent at Smyrna, Mustafa Kemal declared that Turkey was prepared to guarantee to keep the Straits open and was willing to demolish existing fortifications, but he insisted that the safety of Constantinople must be assured by means of the Sea of Marmara.

In the course of a denunciation of the British Government, more particularly Mr. Lloyd George, he made the astonishing charge that it was interested in closing the Straits.

He stressed his objection to British acquisition of territory in connection with the Turk oil fields and favoured the mutual exchange of Christian minorities in Anatolia for Moslem minorities elsewhere, as a solution of a difficult problem.

THE TRUCULENT SOVIET PREPARES FOR WAR.

HELSINKI, September 26th.

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet has decided to send armed support to Kemal Pasha in the event of a collision with the British.

The Soviet is endeavouring to stiffen Kemal against peace and is taking steps for military intervention the preparations including extensive plans to create a base in the Caucasus.

ARMY AND NAVY MAKE POLITICAL DEMANDS.

ATHENS, September 27th.

An aeroplane from Mytilene, where troops from Anatolia are reported to have landed, dropped copies of a proclamation, here, demanding, in the name of the Army and Navy, the Abdication of the King in favour of the Crown Prince, an immediate dissolution of Parliament, a new Cabinet and, finally, immediate reinforcement of the Thracian Front. The signatory was Colonel Gonatas. Venizelist proclamations were also dropped at Larissa and Salonica where the attitude of the Army is suspicious.

The Minister of the Interior, in an interview, stated that the government did not know how many warships had joined the movement but thought it had a peaceful character.

CRISIS DEVELOPING.

Reuter messages from Athens indicate serious revolutionary movements at Salonica, Mytilene and Larissa. A crisis is developing.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

LATER.

The Government has resigned and most important changes are impending the indications are of a peaceful solution of the crisis. It is doubtful whether General Metaxas will accept Premiership; meanwhile the town is strictly patrolled; martial law is being proclaimed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN NOT USING WASHINGTON-CONDEMNED WARSHIPS.

LONDON, September 26th.

In reference to Washington's cable this morning, the Admiralty denies Britain is using such vessels in connection with the Near East; on the contrary, all British vessels to be scrapped under the Washington decisions have long since been dismantled in readiness for the shipbreaker, and some are already being broken up.

NO OFFICIAL MISSION FOR M. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, September 26th.

It has been decided not to entrust any official mission to M. Venizelos owing to his attitude to the present regime.

ALLIED PEACE MESSAGE DELAYED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 26th.

Turkish movements in the neutral zone are explained by the Ankara representative, who states that the Allies' message concerning peace proposals reached Kemal Pasha yesterday after inexplicable wireless delay.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

"DISARM OR PERISH."

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S APPEAL.

GENEVA, September 26th.

Lord Robert Cecil made a great impression at the Assembly of the League of Nations today when debating the arms traffic. His Lordship alluded to the purchases of arms by the Soviet, which he described as the enemy of all Governments. He urged the conclusion of an effective convention to deal with the traffic in arms, also the formation of a small committee for the purpose of showing the world what it is exposed to by poison cases. He solemnly declared that the nations must disarm or perish.

Dr. Fisher while agreeing with Lord Robert Cecil's speech, advocated the further study of the whole matter and pointed out that the Third Commission's Report, which strongly favoured the treatment of reparations and war debts as a whole, reflected the British Government's policy.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

GERMANY'S RAPID COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

LONDON, September 26th.

Writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. A. M. Mitra directs attention to the rapidity of German commercial expansion in India, which, during the past ten months has practically driven out Japanese goods from India.

He says that Hindu, Moslem and Parsi shops are full of German merchandise and that Germany is organising the despatch of goods from India by the Young-Husband route to Tibet.

He believes that a large volume of the trade of India will pass into German hands if British manufacturers do not start an organisation to combat German expansion.

THE CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

L.O.N. SUGGESTS STRICT RESTRICTIONS.

GENEVA, September 26th.

The Council of the League of Nations Assembly has decided to give effect to the Assembly resolutions upon the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs.

A Consultative Committee on this matter will be invited to consider, at the soonest possible moment, whether the Governments belonging to the International Opium Convention should be requested to agree not to give licenses for the importation of noxious drugs from countries which have not yet ratified the convention, or adopted the system of controlling exports and imports, approved by the Second Assembly.

The General Secretary was requested to urgently invite the United States to appoint a delegate to the Consultative Commission.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

NOVEL DEMONSTRATION BY STRANDED PASSENGERS.

MARSEILLES, September 26th.

A novel demonstration was made by 1,800 passengers stranded here as the result of the Seamen's strike. They formed a procession through the streets and held meetings, after which they proceeded to the Prefecture.

MORE TURKS CROSS ZONE.

Another thousand Turks have crossed the zone from Bigha. It is understood that General Harrington has given a time limit sufficiently long to enable the Turkish commanders to communicate with Kemal. At the same time, General Harrington is earnestly conferring with Hamid Bey, who directly communicates to Kemal.

U.S.A. APPROVES ALLIED PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, September 25th.

Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, expressed unequivocal approval of the Allied proposals for the freedom of the Straits and the protection of racial and religious minorities in the Near East. Mr. Hughes declined to comment upon territorial questions. He concluded by trusting that suitable arrangements may be made to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending peace negotiations.

LATEST CABLES.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR AUSTRIA.

L.O.N. COUNCIL TO DEAL WITH QUESTION.

GENEVA, September 26th.

With Great Britain agreeing jointly with France and Czechoslovakia, it is not probable that Italy will also afford financial aid to Austria. The Council of the League of Nations will be able to deal immediately with the question, through a Committee headed by Lord Balfour.

The aforementioned nations jointly guarantee eighty per cent. of the advances made by banks of other countries and guarantee the balance in order to make up the requisite amount.

"DAILY MAIL" PROPRIETORSHIP.

LORD ROTHERMERE SUCCEEDS LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

LONDON, September 26th.

A share transaction has been carried out by the administrator of the Northcliffe Estate, under which Viscount Rothermere will become the chief proprietor of the *Daily Mail* and associated papers. The shares concerned are being transferred to the "Daily Mail Trust" which is issuing £1,000,000 in debentures.

EARLIER CABLES.

A PUBLIC IDOL.

SIKI FETED IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 26th.

Replying to the enquiry by Mr. O'Rourke, boxing promoter of the Republic Athletic Club, New York, Siki's manager has cabled that Siki asks a million francs net, exclusive of Income Tax, to go to America to fight the coloured heavyweight, Wills, on October 26th. Siki thinks the fight should be held as soon as possible, as Wills is the only man now standing between Siki and Dempsey.

Siki is the idol of Paris and is ovated everywhere. It appears from Reuter's New York correspondent that Mr. O'Rourke has offered Siki \$25,000, or 25 per cent. of the receipts in a fight with Wills or Greb, pointing out that a match with Greb would be preferable, as Greb is a light heavyweight, while Wills weighs 15 stone.

ANOTHER OFFER.

Mr. O'Rourke has cabled an increased offer to Siki of 600,000 francs to meet Wills and 400,000 francs to meet Greb and 400,000 francs to meet Greb.

WHAT THE FILM DISCLOSES.

The Carpenter-Siki film has been shown to the Press. It shows no grounds for Siki's disqualification. Carpenter played with his adversary in the first two rounds but was floored in the third by his right and left successively.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SPENCER.

LONDON, September 26th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Spencer.

[The deceased, who was sixth holder of the title, which was created in 1765, was formerly M.P. for Northants and Mid-Northants, was Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen in 1886 and Vice-Chamberlain from 1892 to 1895. He owned about 22,800 acres of land. The heir to the title is Viscount Albemarle.]

SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas E. Watson, United States Senator for Georgia.

[The deceased, who was born in 1856, was nominated for Vice-President at St. Louis Convention which endorsed Bryan for President in 1896. He was also nominated for the Presidency by the People's Party in 1904.]

PRUSSIAN GARRISON MUTINIES.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIST INSTIGATION.

BERLIN, September 26th.

News has just leaked out of a mutiny of a portion of the Reichswehr garrison in the East Prussian fortress of Loetzen on the 10th inst. A third of the garrison marched to barracks and demanded shorter hours, dismissal of non-coms, and payment of overdue bonuses. The ring leaders were dismissed and arrested. The incident is ascribed to the activity of Bolsheviks, who have been busily agitating among the Reichswehr since the death of Dr. Rathenau.

FRENCH CRUISERS' MISSION.

COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, September 26th.

Headed by the Admiral's flagship, on which an exhibition will be installed, the Cruiser Division of the Atlantic Squadron sails on October 10th on a year's mission of French commercial, artistic and economic propaganda, visiting Australia, India, China and Japan.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MUNITIONS FOR CHANG TSO LIN.

TWENTY-TWO CAR LOADS FROM THE NORTH.

PEKING, September 26th.

Amid a mass of bewildering reports regarding munitions reaching Chang Tso Lin from the North it appears to be established that 22 car loads of munitions from Vladivostok have reached Fengtien, but that the last few car loads were held up by the Customs.

NEW CHINESE LOAN SANCTIONED.

OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

PEKING, September 26th.

A mandate issued last night sanctions the issue of a Eleventh Year Loan of ten million dollars to be spread over a period of five years with half-yearly drawings. The Ministry of Finance and the Internal Loan Bureau authorize the Banks of China and Communications, and other substantial banks, to act as underwriters. The bonds may be used as guarantee funds for the Banks financial reserves.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

EFFECT OF CONFERENCE FAILURE.

TOKYO, September 27th.

The breakdown of the Changchun Conference involves no changes in the policies and plans already laid down for the evacuation of the Maritime Province. In a statement made by the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office to the press, it was said that the arms and ammunition would necessarily be handed over to those Russian residents most competent to protect Japanese residents, and the Government was doing everything possible to prevent a conflict resulting from the transfer.

ARMS FOR CHANG TSO LIN.

JAPAN DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

TOKYO, September 26th.

The War Office lengthily refutes the recently published allegations that it is connected with the reported transfer of arms by General Dietrich to Chang Tso Lin. It states that the only military property handed over to the civil war was way guards in the Nikolai area was buildings and a communications outfit as well as such limited arms as were required for the maintenance of order.

DEPRIVATIONS LIFE IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

LEVY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

VLADIVOSTOCK, September 27th.

By order of General Dietrich, the town of Vladivostock must pay one-and-a-half million yen for military purposes and Nikolai half-a-million yen. The sale of alcohol is forbidden and all places of amusement are closed. All officers and students have been mobilised for the front which at present is quiet. A Japanese cruiser and four destroyers have arrived.

DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S DECLARATION.

GENEVA, September 26th.

Disarmament was discussed by the Assembly of the League of Nations in the presence of a crowd of the public.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a speech which was frequently cheered, declared that the pact of mutual guarantee and the reduction of armaments must go hand-in-hand.

Signor Scialoja cordially supported Lord Robert's proposals.

M. de Jouvencel stated that it was impossible to accept a general guarantee pact. He suggested that the great Powers of the West form separate pacts among themselves and pledge themselves never again to leave small and weaker nations at the mercy of the policy of imperialism and adventure. These pacts should be open to all peoples of good faith.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

ENGLAND BEATS HOLLAND.

LONDON, September 26th.

At Roehampton, in a two days' lawn tennis tournament, England beat Holland by ten matches to one.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION CRUISERS.

A DELICATE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, September 26th.

The delicate diplomatic situation threatened by the Prohibition cruisers holding up foreign vessels accused of smuggling liquor sometimes outside the three-mile limit will be eased in the future by the decision of the Cabinet to confine operations to the three-mile limit, except in cases where ships are communicating with the shore through their own crews in small boats.

THE INDIAN STEEL STRIKE.

NUMBER OF MEN RESUME.

JAMSHEDPUR, September 26th.

Three thousand Tata Steel Works strikers have resumed, but 17,000 remain out. Replying to the strikers' demands, the management says they will pay those not returning to work by to-day a wage reduced by ten per cent.

THE TURK OF ANATOLIA.

HIS GOOD AND BAD POINTS.

ROY ELSTON WRITES IN THE CURRENT REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Tall and proportionately broad; Caucasian in feature despite his Mongolian ancestry, and strong dignified features at that; sober, vigorous, moral because he loves morality, and generous because he loves humanity; his nature is pious, with a piety that sometimes bursts to passionate fanaticism; his, because of his fatalistic temperament and his too selfish reliance in Allah's generosity; thus the Anatolian Turk of whose character the Western world is so pitifully ignorant.

He is not the idealised creature with whom Pierre Loti has made us familiar, nor the barbarous savage of pro-Armenian or pro-Greek imagination; indeed, he is really a very normal person. True, perhaps, his primitive vice is nearer to the surface than is the case with us; so also are his primitive virtues. His hatreds are rarely premeditated, and are due, as a rule, to accidental excitement. One cannot, of course, deny his long-standing hostility toward certain other races of Asia Minor, as, for example, the Armenians; and here, in extenuation, it is as well to point out once, at least, of the cogent reasons for that hostility. For many years a large percentage of the Armenians has practised throughout Anatolia a sinister usury similar to that which provided the medieval Jew with his unenviable reputation; and his victims, generally Turkish farmers, are often goaded to deeds they would scarcely contemplate under ordinary circumstances. This state of affairs, aided by the distrust existing universally between peasantry and financial class, has, after generations, created a feeling of hostility that seems likely to endure.

There is a similar bitterness between Greek and Turk, though I fancy the Ottoman dislike of the Greek is not a very deep dislike; by one administration this bitterness is fed and fanned for purely political reasons; by another, it is allayed for purely commercial reasons, till at best the feeling has become one simply of toleration. It is certain, however, that centuries of ill-tempered rivalry—due, in no little measure, to the Turkish envy of Greek prosperity—have resulted in a mutual distrust that sometimes ends in bloodshed; and very often it is merely opportunity that decides which of the two is the more lawless! At any rate, that is the opinion forced on unbiased minds here in Anatolia. For, after all, there is not between the Turk and other races of Asia Minor that difference which an inexperienced visitor is justified in expecting. See them in the fields, tilling, reaping, threshing as their forefathers did when the world was comparatively young; see them in their crude adobe dwellings; hear them talk of politics, crops and brigands; listen to their wild strange music that is scarcely music at all; study their morals and their many superstitions; Greek, Armenian, Turk; observe them all, and you will be surprised at the absence of contrasts.

THE CHRISTIANS.

True enough, the Christian races of Asia Minor are superior, economically, to their Turkish neighbours. Their minds are more trained in commercial subtleties, and their greater knowledge of, and desire for, the comforts attendant on successes, provide them with an ambition the Turkish peasant lacks; also, to some extent, it robs them of many of the simple virtues possessed by the Ottoman peasants. However, so far as an "unspeakable" nature is concerned, the Turk is really no worse than Greek or Armenian; and, of course, no better.

Massacre and cruelty have occurred; and do occur to horrify the world from time to time; and, of course, I do not desire to condone these things. I wish only to insist that the true Anatolian Turk—and here I do not include the Kurds, Circassians and Black Sea Lazis, who are true Ottomans at all—has no lot for needless cruelty, though, if, according to his morals, which obviously and naturally differ from ours, he considers the occasion, merits it, and there is no other way of securing what, to him, is a legitimate end, he does not shrink from deeds that, despite our European War, cause us to turn shocked eyes to heaven.

CORRUPT ADMINISTRATORS.

If we would seek to find the cause of massacre and outrage in Asia Minor we must look to the administrative fortune-seekers of Stambul. A great pity it is that people have so often judged the Turks by a handful—city-fall if you will—of corrupt administrators. A very great difference exists between these Turks of Stambul and those of Anatolia—the difference between an artificial and a natural environment; and one is sometimes forced to the conclusion that the greatest disaster in Turkish history was the capture of Constantinople, and the retention by its captors of a Byzantine legacy of intrigue and luxury, a legacy clung to by successive Sultans and bureaucracies till only complete revolution now can cleanse the Porte of accumulated vice.

Effete, corrupt, "unspeakable" even, might fit the state of the Ottoman Court; it certainly cannot be said of the Anatolian Turk, in whom reposes to this day much of that same vigour and virility that made an empire of a tribe, and extended that empire's will from Baghdad to Cairo, from Buda Pesth to the Black Sea. At present that vigour and virility would seem to be slumbering; and for this there are two causes over and above the corrupt state of the governing classes: one of these causes is the lack of a brilliant and trustworthy leader, whom the people could regard as an instrument of Allah; the other, the careless, liberal ideas on religion and politics that have filtered from Europe to Asia.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The first of these reasons is easily understood; the Ottoman of Anatolia requires a contemporary hero whose actions and intentions are not subtle, but obvious; he cannot, himself, see into the minute details of modern diplomacy; he cannot understand the trend of his country's fortunes when not one man but a score seems to be directing them; and so he goes on in the dark, fulfilling, as well as he may, the simple teachings of the Koran. What comes of goes he accepts with a shrug of the shoulders and a pious ejaculation, and the time seems to him very distant when events had any meaning worth his bothering about. With-out some strong mind to rouse him from his lethargy, and instil in him the fire of ambition, he will continue in the careless, slothful existence that may as length destroy his stamina.

The second reason is not, perhaps, so easy for a Western mind to appreciate, but it is a dangerous reason none the less. The subtle, almost invisible, penetration of Western ideas into Turkey greatly affects the character of the peasants, and affects it in a way that spells disaster. Already the Islamic religion in Turkey is losing that vigorous militancy, that once distinguished it, much of that militancy, I agree, could have been modified without harm, but in so far as liberal ideas are destroying the discipline and strength of the Church, Turkey as a nation is being morally weakened, is losing one of its greatest incentives; and this is due, in certain measure, to that Western influence which leads men to think a great deal more of freedom than of duty, of self than of nation.

WESTERN IDEAS.

When I speak of Western ideas, I do not mean those progressive ideas of commerce and industry—Turkey has room for some of these ideas,—but social ideas, the "high-falutin" doctrines which seem to destroy the need of individual thought, destroy that thought itself, and feed the mind with dreamy vaporous utopias; even far afield in Anatolia one occasionally hears repeated those moral and social platitudes with which the Western world in recent years has become so painfully familiar; and absurd though they sound from the lips of these strong-looking dignified Turks, whose very nature breathes robust conservatism.

Despite this one must admit that, in certain social directions, the Turk could profit by the careful acceptance of one or two Western institutions; such, for example, as the traditional family life of Europe; such life with these peasants has, I fear, degenerated. They have physical desires, they require cheap labour for the fields, and the forests, they recognise the national necessity for propagation; indeed, for a purely political reason, this necessity is drilled constantly into their minds by the authorities; and that is all their family or home life consists of; in no sense is there anything beautiful or inspiring about it, save when a Turkish mother rocks her babe to sleep as sweetly as any mother in the world.

All this has been said in an endeavour to show that the Turk of Anatolia is neither "unspeakable" nor greatly to be admired. Centuries of misadministration, the lack of great national figures, the growing carelessness of thought; all these things have done their best to reduce the Turk to impotency. Notwithstanding this, the spirit of his forefathers smoulders still in the blood of the Anatolian peasant; whether at length it will die out or blaze again to strength and greatness, is a matter purely for conjecture. Those who have dwelt in Anatolia are optimistic.

"TEN POINTS" ON RUSSIA.

SOVIET MAY LAST ANOTHER TEN YEARS.

On the eve of The Hague Conference the Associated Press obtained, with permission to publish, a copy of a private report on Russia which it was intended to distribute among the delegations from non-Russian countries. This report embodies the views of a prominent and competent European observer of liberal tendencies, who recently came from Russia after making a thorough investigation of the political conditions there.

The report contains ten paragraphs, remarkable for their brevity. The name of the investigator is withheld by agreement. The "ten points" follow:

First.—Barring unforeseen events, the Soviet regime is not near collapse. Their most ardent adversaries, the Socialists, think they may continue in power for another ten years.

Second.—The economic exhaustion of Russia is complete, and admitted by the Soviets. All power of purchase has disappeared.

Fourth.—Hated of the old regime is general among the people.

Fifth.—Blockade and foreign military aggression have maintained the Soviets in power, but resumption of contact with Europe will destroy them and accelerate their evolution in the direction of conservatism.

Sixth.—The Soviets recognize without hesitation that only the foreigners can reconstruct Russia.

Seventh.—For the moment the intransigent faction of the Soviets triumphs.

Eighth.—Lithuania does not arrive with conciliatory intentions.

Ninth.—The Russian Socialists would adhere immediately to Sovietism if they could obtain the right to vote, the secret vote and liberty of speech and the press. But the Socialists are inclined to refuse the franchise to the bourgeoisie.

Tenth.—The blockade and foreign military interventions have developed very powerful nationalism and xenophobia in Russia.

"The world," says the report, "must keep these facts in mind."

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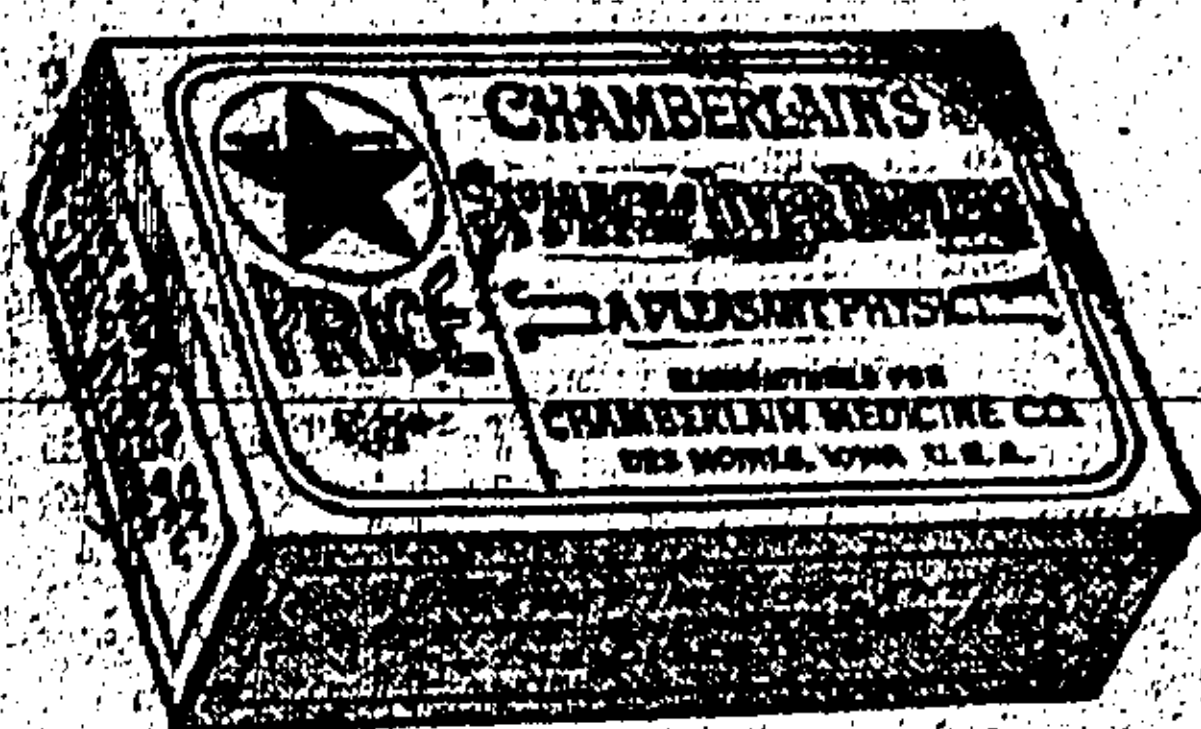
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SWORD SYMBOL OF BETROTHAL.

PRINCE HIROHITO'S GIFT TO HIS BRIDE.

The Tokyo correspondent of the London Daily Express writes:— Extreme simplicity will characterize the forthcoming wedding ceremony of the Prince Regent Hirohito and Princess Nagako Kuni, the date of which has not yet been announced. The betrothal ceremony had to be postponed owing to the death of Prince Higashi Fushimi.

Prince Hirohito's first gift to his fiancée will be a small lacquered sword, the order for which has been placed with a famous swordsmith of Osaka. The sword, which is to be beautifully decorated with the imperial crest, a sixteen-petaled gold chrysanthemum, will be twelve inches long and sheathed in red brocade. This will form the prince's betrothal present, and will be given some time in September.

THE TROUSSEAU.

Princess Nagako's trousseau will include dresses in foreign and Japanese styles for all seasons of the year. Her ceremonial dresses ("jini-hito")—twelve thickness Kimonos—are being made at Kyoto at a cost of about £2,000. The princess' crown and necklace will be of the value of £100,000. Fifteen chests of drawers of paulownia wood, costing £100 each, have been ordered for the accommodation of the imperial wardrobe, which will include ten suits of foreign clothing for the prince estimated to cost £500.

3,000 AT A BANQUET.

The wedding festivities will include many banquets and receptions. Three thousand persons will be entertained at the banquet and reception to be given by the Emperor for the Prince Regent. The cost per person of the banquet to be given by the Empress will be £2-22 for food, £2 for souvenirs, and £1 for general expenses. Other items of expense will include the repair of the Kasumigaseki Palace, which is the Tokyo residence of the Prince Regent, and the prince's tour of the imperial shrines, the grand total being £500,000.

Imperial Household officials contend that much more might be expended, but Prince Hirohito desires to keep the financial outlay to the lowest possible limit.

Princess Nagako, the future Empress of Japan, was born at the unpretentious Tokyo residence of her father, Prince Kuni, on March 6th, 1903, when the clouds of war with Russia were gathering. Prince Kuni left for the Manchurian front a fortnight before the first birthday anniversary of the young princess, and was absent for two years. Nagako, therefore, spent her childhood in the sole care of her mother, a daughter of the Satsuma clan, which is noted for its discipline for children (especially daughters) and its severity of living. She was taught always to wear a kindly smile, and to be kind to her neighbours and gracious to her servants.

SCHOOL.

When the princess was five years old she was placed in the kindergarten of the Peers' School. She is described as an attractive and bright pupil, with bobbed hair.

The first imperial message regarding the engagement of Princess Nagako and Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Emperor, was made to Prince Kuni in January, 1918, although the announcement of the informal engagement was not made until more than a year later. The princess was taken from the Peers' School to begin a special course of study to fit her for her future as empress.

Princess Nagako is fond of outdoor life. She plays tennis a great deal, and tends her own little garden. She is now taking lessons in western music, both piano and voice, and as pastimes paints pictures and writes poems. She also has mastered the use of the typewriter, and she takes many photographs, sometimes developing and printing her own pictures.

DRESS FRIGHTFULNESS.

FASHION CRITIC'S SARTORIAL IMPRESSIONS IN GERMANY.

"The Germans are well clothed, but not well dressed," says the writer of an article in the *Tailor and Cutter*, who has been making sartorial observation in Germany.

Their clothing, he says, shows evidence of prosperity, and may be regarded as a symbol of successful recovery after the war.

He found that the Germans are not fond of simplicity in clothes.

"The plain lounge suit without excursions," he says, "was the exception rather than the rule; the roccus, in tailoring art, was uber alles. Almost every other coat seen was plastered over with ornaments. The pockets were patched on, often with the addition of flaps, and pleats in the patches. Of the Germans it may be said that they love a yoke upon the backs of their coats, and possibly this is symbolic."

"For pleats generally they show a decided partiality, and a large proportion of their coats have a pleat down the centre of the back. Instead of soft curves and graceful contours there was harsh angularity—emphasised by the squareness of the German figure. The whole effect was that of hard lines."

CERTESIAN AND MODERN WOMEN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sadler, of Alresford, Essex, who was born over 102 years ago, has given an Essex Journalist her opinion of modern women. "Their dresses are as disgraceful as their smoking habits," she said, "and in my young days they would have been put in the pillory." The old lady recollects the Chartist riots, and said that in Essex she remembers a man walking about with a loaf dipped in blood and carried on a sword.

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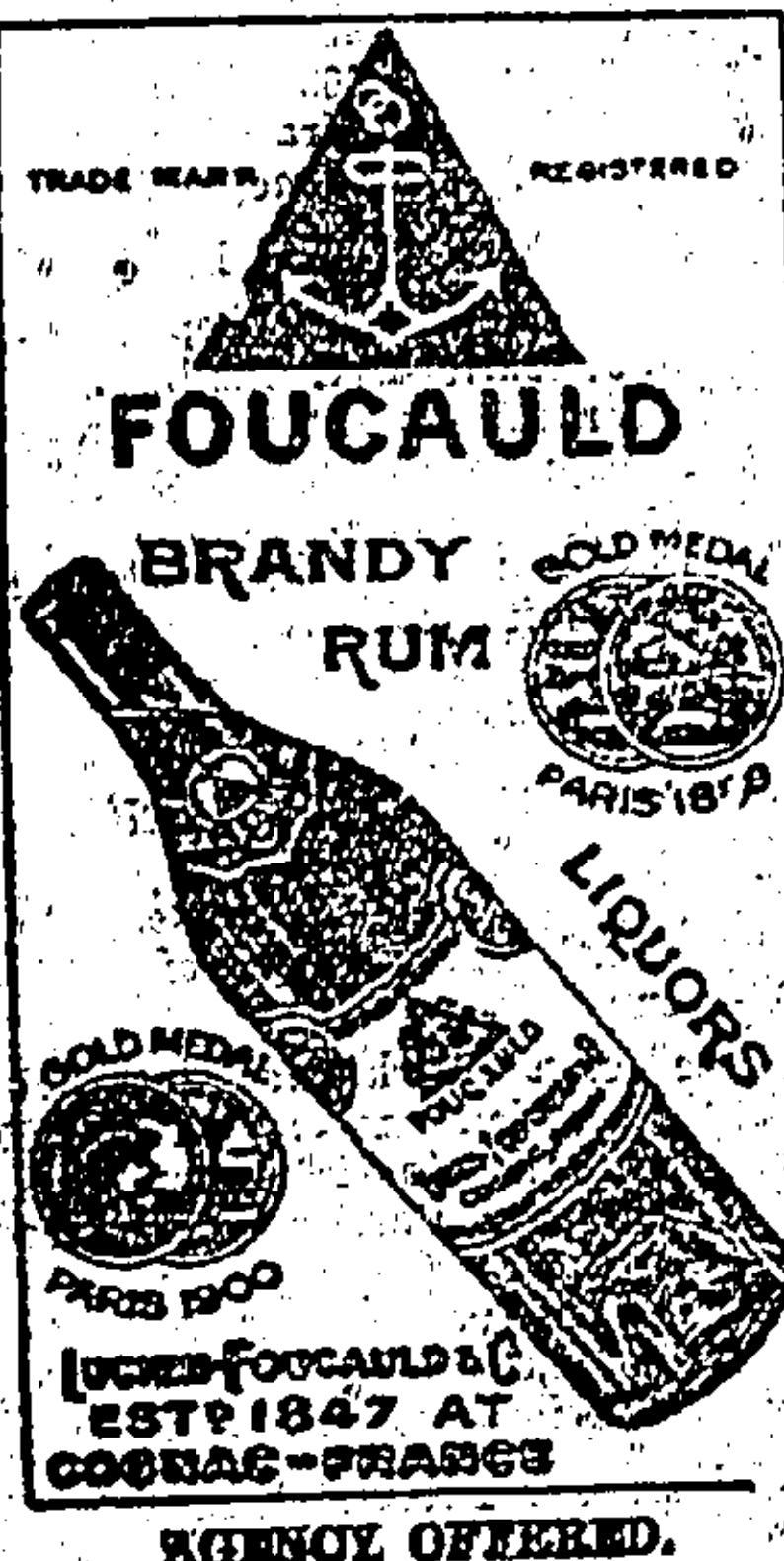
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SIR HENRY LUCY'S STORIES.

"One of Queen Victoria's grandsons wrote to her for a 'tip.' She replied 'warning the youth against the consequences of forming extravagant habits in early youth,' whereupon he replied: 'Dearest Grandma—I received your letter and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me the good advice, and I sold your letter for £4. 10s.'"

Sir Henry Lucy is one of the best of the diarists. He has two good qualifications for his task. He can write a diary, and he has something to say, and so many diarists forget the necessity for that.

Sir Henry has had a most interesting life as a journalist, and the length of his diary is due, he says, to the "vastness of the stage in front of which 'Toby, M.P.' was privileged to occupy a central seat in the past, and the multiplicity of the star actors who trod it. And so we have a second volume of 'The Diary of a Journalist' (John Murray, 15s. net). It is full of good things and a first-hand record of interesting men and events. It is dedicated to Viscount Grey, 'a statesman who commands the confidence of the world.'"

DEAN STANLEY'S SERMON.

"There is," says Sir Henry, "a familiar story about the late Dean Stanley illustrative of his peculiarities of manner. One was the preservation of absolute immobility in the pulpit. Preaching one morning at Westminster Abbey he at the close of the service remarked to his wife upon the exceptional steadfastness of the attention of the congregation.

"They never once seemed to take their eyes off me," he said, evidently touched by this testimony to his power as a preacher.

"I don't wonder, my dear," Lady Augusta replied, "seeing you had one of your gloves on the top of your head all the time you were preaching."

"Placing his gloves in his hat he put it on on leaving home. The Dean had been gowned in the vestry, removed his hat, and walking with reverent step to the pulpit unknowingly balanced on his head a glove that remained there.

"That is probably a narrative from the stock of that well-known collector Benvenuto. I hear one at least equally good, couched for upon the authority of a witness to the scene.

"Invited to dine at the Deanery for the purpose of a conference on a subject at the time evoking public interest, the gentleman found himself sole companion of his host. The piece de resistance of the meal was a roast duck which the Dean undertook to carve. Whilst ineffectually wrestling with the bird, he earnestly discussed the question at issue.

"One turn in the tussle with duck by an unskilful carver sent it spinning to the floor. Unperturbed by the catastrophe, apparently unnoticing the Dean continued his discourse. The guest, who was rather hungry, had earlier taken notice of the presence in the room of a large black cat. What if it collared the duck that seemed providentially cast in its way? As the Dean showed no signs of intermission of his homily, the guest timidly called his attention to the presence of the cat and the possibility of catastrophe.

"It's all right," said the Dean smiling knowingly, "I've got my foot on the duck."

THE POOR BUT HONEST BISHOP.

Sir Henry Lucy also tells this "charming story about a popular Bishop. Visiting a country house, the hostess, anxious to do him honour, adorned the table in his dressing-room with a costly collection of silver-backed toilet-brushes. When the Bishop had packed up his bags and departed, the chamber-maid, arriving to put the room straight, found the toilet appointments had also disappeared. The conclusion was obvious.

"The right reverend guest, who, it was remembered, had sharply declined the services of a valet in packing up, had inadvertently, of course, gone off with the treasures. How to approach him on so delicate a subject? The natural impulse was to wait until he had had an opportunity of discovering his mistake, when he would, of course, send back the things. A fortnight passed and the Bishop made no sign. Then the hostess sat down and wrote a letter that was a masterpiece of delicate diplomacy.

"Having discussed various topics of the hour, and warmly expressed the pleasure her husband, her family, and herself had derived from his visit, she quite casually mentioned the silver-backed brushes, lamenting the stupidity of the chambermaid, who could not find them.

"Back came prompt telegram from his Lordship.

"Poor but honest," it ran. "Look in the cupboard."

"On opening a disused cupboard near the fireplace the lost treasures were found. What had happened was that the Bishop, preferring the Spartan simplicity of the accessories of his own dressing bag, had put away the silver-mounted things, using his own brushes."

DISCOVERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Here is the story of a discovery at Windsor Castle, made upon King Edward's accession.

"When the Prince Consort died, a bust was made with the assistance of a cast taken from his face. This up to the last occupied a place in the private apartments of Queen Victoria. At the same time her Majesty had a bust made of herself, desiring to perpetuate the personal appearance of husband and wife at the time of their separation.

"This latter disappeared from view, and there was a long-lived tradition in the domestic circle at Windsor, that by direction of the 'Queen,' it had been hidden away. Enquiries made of one of the old servants on the domestic staff at the time of the death of the Prince Consort confirmed the story. He was able to point to a place where the bust was hidden.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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67, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

1897.

best was walled in. Bricks and mortar removed, the bust was rescued, and the Queen and Prince Consort, as they were forty years ago, were once more side by side in marble presentation.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

"When I was Sir John Hay's guest in his Washington house," says Sir Henry, "he showed me a strip of paper he highly valued. It was a line scrawled by Abraham Lincoln, dated September 22nd, 1863, recalling with curious minuteness of parallel the journey to London of Jeanie Deans, as told in the Heart of Midlothian.

"During the Civil War the sister of a young soldier who had fallen asleep at his post and was straightway sentenced to be shot travelled from Indiana to Washington to plead with the commanding officer for the life of her brother. The General refusing even to see her, the girl made her way to the White House, and obtaining access to the President, told him her story.

"Will General please see and hear this young lady, Lincoln wrote on a half-sheet of newspaper. Even as he signed it the General entered the room, and, more obedient to the President's command than to the sister's pleading, he remitted the sentence.

"The good work accomplished Lincoln crumpled up the slip of paper and threw it into the waste-paper basket, whence it was rescued by Colonel John Hay, at the time Lincoln's Secretary, later President Roosevelt's right-hand man at Washington."

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Thursday	28th Sept.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday	29th Sept.	8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday	29th Sept.	Noon
SEANGHAI	"LOONGSANG"	Friday	29th Sept.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sunday	1st Oct.	Noon
SEANGHAI	"DRUFAR"	Sunday	1st Oct.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MAUSANG"	Monday	2nd Oct.	Noon
KOBE	"LAUSANG"	Tuesday	3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday	3rd Oct.	Noon
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday	10th Oct.	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHILDAK"	Tuesday	10th Oct.	4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"ORHONGSHING"	Friday	13th Oct.	4 p.m.
KOBE	"HOSANG"	Sunday	15th Oct.	D.L.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Callings at Batavia when convenient.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao-chow.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 3rd Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone Central No. 415.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENNAVY"	18th Oct.	18th Oct.
"GLENARFF"	22nd Oct.	22nd Oct.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	26th Oct.	26th Oct.
"GLENARBY"	30th Oct.	30th Oct.
"GLENIFFER"	3rd Nov.	3rd Nov.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARFF"	18th Oct.	18th Oct.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	22nd Oct.	22nd Oct.
"GLENARBY"	26th Oct.	26th Oct.
"GLENIFFER"	30th Oct.	30th Oct.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

11. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

11. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 10th Oct. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

11. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 11. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 11. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 11. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

BEISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 780.)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

11. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October.
 11. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th October.
 11. "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th October.
 11. "KENTUCKY" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, as THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMER & DISPATCHMENT. SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 28th Sept.
 "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 12th Oct.
 MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, & PORT SAID ... "ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.
 "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.
 "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.
 "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.

COMMERCIAL LINE

ORAN, PORT-LEZ-TOUR, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP ... "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... About 29th Sept.
 "LT. DE MISSIESSY" ... Mid-Oct.
 "MEINAM" ... 1st part Nov.
 "COM. RAMMEL" ... 1st part Dec.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION:

Telephone Central 740.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 3rd Oct. at 1 p.m.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Ekkie Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**JAPAN COAL**

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,703	16th Oct.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.)
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	31st Nov.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	10th Jan. 1933	do.
"NELLOR"	8,863	24th Jan.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	21st Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	31st Mar.	do.
"KRYER"	9,014	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,842	30th Sept. 2 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang.
"EGRA"	5,108	8th Oct.	Singapore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	4,000	4th Oct. 11 a.m.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SICILIA"	6,703	2nd Oct.	Shanghai.
"EGRA"	5,108	3rd Oct.	Amoy.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	7th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	6,000	8th Oct.	Japan.

All dates are preliminary and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets. Singapore to Calcutta.

All Calcutta are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM ANTWERP & MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 11th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO-REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE & "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE-Regular monthly Passenger Service. "KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th Oct.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK. "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Dairen-Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA. Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" (omit Shanghai) ... Saturday, 30th Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA-Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports. "HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ. "ALPS MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS-Kobe & Osaka. "KEELUNG" via SWATOW & AMOY-These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger. "KALJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... "TAKAO" via SWATOW AMOY. "BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th Oct.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 1st October.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain,
St. George's Building.Telephone Central 2162.
Telegrams: Furness.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 28th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 29th Sept. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOI	"KIANGCHOW"	On 29th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 1st Oct. Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSI"	On 1st Oct. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SZECHOW"	On 1st Oct. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 1st Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 2nd Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 3rd Oct. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Oct. 7 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th Oct. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 7th Oct. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Oct. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 10th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
 Excellent Saloon accommodation, amiables Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weening.

BANGKOK LINE-Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.
Telephone Central 30.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	28th Sept.	3rd Oct. 3 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	15th Oct.	30th Oct.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tachibana Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
Telephone Central No. 30.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,**

MANAGING AGENTS,

**U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.**

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ... Oct. 25th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT TART" ... Oct. 26th ... Nov. 5th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Oct. 27th ... Nov. 18th.

* Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE AND PENANG ONLY.

S.S. "LAKE GILFANT" ... Sept. 31st.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "ETHAN ALLEN" ... Oct. 10th.
 S.S. "HARVARD" ... Nov. 8th.
 S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone Central 141. Cable Address "BOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.
Agents at Canton:-BEISS & Co.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

11. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

RUMEL having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

11. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 5th October.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

11. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 22nd October.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

11. "UMLAZI" ... sailing on or about 31st October.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Day
JAPAN	Morichu Maru	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	25th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Day
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Fushimi Maru	Thursday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Helenus	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Fert Bayard	Chung Hing	Thursday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hanquang	Thursday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"LAOMEDON"	2ND OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PELLEUS"	9TH OCT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"HYSON"	16TH OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"HELENUS"	23RD OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	4TH OCT.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"TYDEUS"	20TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ORESTES"	4TH NOV.	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS"	17TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	7TH NOV.	

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ANTIOCHUS"	5TH OCT.	via Suez.
"BELLEROPHON"	25TH OCT.	via Suez.
"TEUCER"	15TH NOV.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	1ST NOV.	for Shanghai & Japan.
"PYRRHUS"	4TH DEC.	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	23RD DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & Suez, Ltd.) AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION. CAPITAL U.S. \$4,000,000. SURPLUS U.S. \$1,000,000.

Controlled by a group of large American Banks and operated under laws of the Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department. Current and Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits opened in U.S. Currency, Sterling, France, Poin and Local Currency upon application. Through our correspondents in all parts of the world we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is economical, accurate and prompt.

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE IN THE FAR EAST:

SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES:

PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, HONGKONG

SINGAPORE, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. M. BIGGAR, MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

27th September, 1922.

On London	Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2	
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	3/6 1/2	
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	3/6 1/2	
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	3/6 1/2	
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2	
Documentary Bill, 6 months' sight	3/7 1/2	
On Paris	Bank Bill, on demand	7 1/2
Credit, 4 months' sight	7 1/2	
On New York	Bank Bill, on demand	57
Credit, at 60 days sight	58 1/2	
On Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bill, on demand	198	
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bill, on demand	198	
On Shanghai	Bank Bill, at sight	118
Private, 30 days' sight	118	
On Yokohama	On demand	118
On Manila	On demand	110 1/2
On Batavia	On demand	148
On Hongkong	On demand	nom.
On Saigon	On demand	81 1/2
On Bangkok	On demand	7 1/2 n
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	44.40	
GOLD LEAF 100 fine per tola	35 1/2	
BAR SILVER per oz.	35 1/2	

Hongkong	10 cent piece	\$0.93 Premium
Hongkong	50	1.00 Discount
Canton	50	20.33
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office, Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Funds \$4,500,000

Starting \$21,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Dowling, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.

J. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr.

A. M. Bowness, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.

G. T. M. Ewing, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. G. SCOTT, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. BERRY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARREY BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1922.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 24th, 1920.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000

Reserve Fund \$2,700,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. OROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

NEDERLANDSCHE MANDER MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital \$1,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,000,000

Special Reserve \$1,000,000

Head Office—Amsterdam.

Branches at: The Hague, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Amsterdam, etc.

Branches at: Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, etc.

Correspondents at: Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Hongkong, etc.

W. H. GORHAM, Agent.

Hongkong September 4th, 1921.

We have just received from our BRITISH FACTORY

A shipment of the Well-known

GOLD FLAKE

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

in Air-tight tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Leading Tobacconists.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA), LTD.

Distributors.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

HEAD OFFICE:

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,160,000

BANKERS

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, etc.

Colombo, Karachi, New York, Shanghai, etc.

Dalhi, Kanpur, Penang, etc.

Galle, Kato Boro Fort Louis (Mauritius), etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on Demand.

and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. O. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 17th, 1921.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. O. LAU, Chief Manager.

125.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

Specialty authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital \$40,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$12,750,000

Reserve Funds \$8,077,874.08

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Head Office, Peking, and sub-branches all over China, and correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company, New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Remittance.

THUYEN PHU, Manager.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10 Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$200,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Fong Wai Tong, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son.

Mr. Kuo Ying Fei.

Mr. Kung Ping Shan.

Mr. P. K. Kwok.

Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Mr. Hayat Tai.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Asst. Manager: Mr. L. T. Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA, CANTON.

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts on the rate of 2 per cent. on Demand.

and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 1 month at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1922.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Kobe, Hongkong, etc.

Bombay, London, etc.

Buenos Ayres, Lyons, etc.

Calcutta, Los Angeles, etc.

Changhai, Manila, etc.

Dairen (Dalny), Nagasaki, etc.

Manila, Hongkong, etc.

Hankow, New York, etc.

Hankow, Peking, etc.

Hankow, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

Hankow, Saigon, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at special rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

11th September, 1922.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK)

incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 52,500,000

Reserve Funds Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 7th September, 1922.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Fr. 72,000,000

Paid-up Capital Fr. 63,000,000

Reserve Funds Fr. 9,000,000